

## The Citizen

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A Wisconsin man has been arrested for carrying a satchel full of Bibles. Another instance of too much of a good thing.

Look to your liver. More suicides are caused by a bad digestion than by unhappy affairs of the heart or smashed finances.

Wu Ting Fang says that our prison system is too good for China, but it doesn't follow that it's any too good for the United States.

The bicycle is said to be enjoying a revival all over the country, though several cities have nothing to say against their street railway systems.

A French count has been arrested for dishonestly stealing a pearl necklace from an American woman in Paris, instead of marrying her and stealing it honestly.

Minister Wu Ting Fang has been given the honorary degree of LL. D. by the Iowa State university. He already had the honorary title of "Master of the Question Mark."

After being locked in a freight car for a week with nothing to eat but raw potatoes, the tramp who tried the experiment does not think enough of it to start a raw potato cult.

A New Jersey minister is advising the men of his congregation to allow their wives to have the last word always. And as this is one bit of good advice that is pretty likely to be followed.

Balloon experiments are attracting more than common attention just now, and no wonder, with the mercury in the nineties. Balloons can go straight up to where it is cool in less time than it takes to tell about it.

A conscience-stricken man in New Jersey has returned to Washington \$40,000, representing the sum of \$10,000 taken from the government some years ago, with interest up to date, thus making complete restitution.

The president of the Carnegie Institution promises a fortune and fame to the man who can introduce to the public bread that tastes less like cotton batting than the stuff that now passes for that article. Women should also be allowed to compete.

The feminine residents of Main Line, a fashionable suburb of Philadelphia, are wearing sandals because they say this footwear is "sensible and comfortable," but the wise public, reflecting that there never was a style adopted by women for this reason alone, will suspect that the sandals are really worn to show off the pretty feet of the wearers.

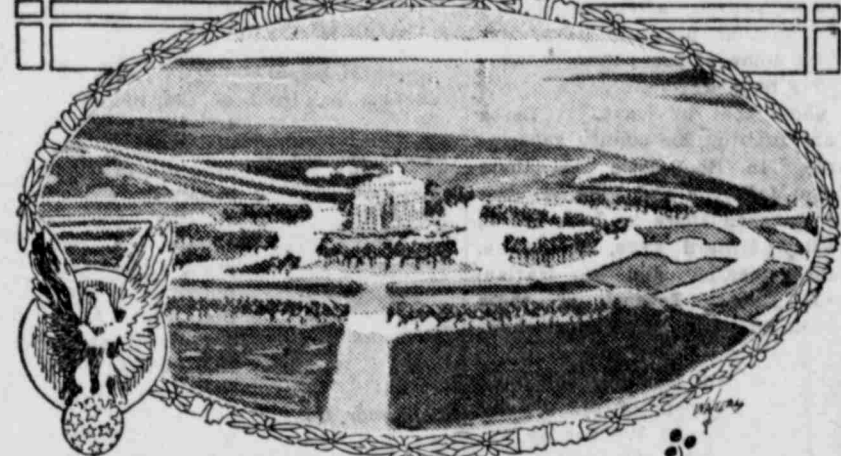
A lot of those silver cups, table casters and things given to Whitelaw Reid's daughter by the British nobility are in the class of what the everyday bride privately designates as junk because she can make no use of them. Miss Reid will not have the satisfaction enjoyed by other brides, however, of trading her gifts off for something she likes better. She will have to keep them and pretend to be delighted with them.

Justice Harlan at 75 has just run up against one of those rumors in the newspapers that he was about to resign. It makes him say somewhat tartly: "I cannot imagine how it is that two or three times a year a report is printed that I am going to retire from the bench. The fact is that I have never contemplated, much less considered, such a thing. I will retain my position as long as I keep my present good health, and I do not propose for these reports of my retirement to go uncontradicted."

Some time ago the Springfield Republican advised hotel keepers that it would be a good thing to have a supply of pajamas, night robes and toilet articles in store to loan to luckless travelers who had been unexpectedly detained in town, or had forgotten to take these necessary things along. One of the great New York hotels announces that it will make the innovation, and this is met by a statement from Philadelphia that the leading hotel there has been accustomed to supply such needs for a long time past. It is a good precedent.

# LINCOLN MEMORIAL AT WASHINGTON

PLAN OF THE COUNCIL OF FINE ARTS



SUGGESTED DESIGN FOR LINCOLN MEMORIAL AT ROUND POND

The national movement for more beautiful and orderly towns and cities has been growing remarkably since the Chicago world's fair pointed the way to better things. To-day art commissions exist in dozens of communities and are carefully working out local problems with the idea of some day removing the stigma of ugliness and inconvenience which foreigners have impartially placed, though they are ready to admit it is well deserved.

But the communities have till now had to go it alone in the matter of beautification. The federal government, which with the great amount and monumental character of its buildings might naturally be expected to lead the way, has been of very little help indeed. During its existence it has spent \$500,000,000 in buildings, and a great part of that within twenty years. The record is filled with costly and monumental blunders. It is doubtful if any country in history has so amazingly childish an accounting of extravagant stupidity in its building operations. Yet practically the only check on further mistakes till now has been the architectural office of the treasury department, which, by the good sense of a single appointee, has in very recent years raised the standard of appearance and usefulness of the new post offices to something like real excellence.

And now comes an important step. President Roosevelt has appointed a council of fine arts, consisting of 24 architects, four painters, four sculptors and a landscape architect, all men of the highest standing. In making the appointments he issued an executive order directing that "before any plans are formulated for any buildings or grounds or for the location or erection of any statue, the matter must be submitted to the council I have named and their advice followed, unless for good and sufficient reasons the president directs that it be not followed. The supervising architect of the treasury will act as the executive officer for carrying out the recommendations of the council."

At the same time Senator Newlands of Nevada introduced a bill in the upper house legalizing the council as an advisory board and making the office of supervising architect of the treasury a bureau of fine arts, to superintend all matters relating to the construction and placing of federal buildings of all departments and all questions of their decoration and furnishing, the purchase or acceptance of paintings or sculpture, and the purchase and planning of public parks coming under federal authority, all with the advice of the "council of thirty," as it has been nicknamed.

In the meantime the house, as a counter move, led by Speaker Cannon, is trying to pass what is known as the McCall bill. This bill makes an appropriation of \$3,500,000 to buy 36 acres of land between the capitol and the new Union station, and provides another \$1,000,000 to build thereon a memorial to Lincoln. The site is generally regarded as most unsuitable to the purpose, and architects and artists are almost, if not wholly, unanimous in condemning it. President Roosevelt especially requested that the newly-appointed council take the matter up at once.

Most of its members are on record as favoring a very different site. The whole question of the arrangement of Washington has been worked out in great detail, and what is known as the Burnham plan, based on the plans made by Maj. L'Enfant under the supervision of President Washington, is accepted by experts as the last word on the subject. Its fulfillment would undoubtedly make Washington the most beautiful city in the world.

This plan included a great mall from the capitol to the river, with the Washington monument in the center, forming an axis for a cross mall or park terminating at one end in the White House and at the other in another great monument still to be built. The main mall would terminate at the river in the Lincoln Memorial, for which a beautiful sketch design was made, and in a memorial bridge across to Arlington, with driveways along the river shore.

This site the government already owns and the influence of the American Institute of Architects and sympathetic bodies so far has been sufficient to keep new building operations within the plan, though congress was at one time very close to giving the Pennsylvania railroad a great terminal site in the very center of the proposed mall, halfway between the Washington monument and the capitol, a calamity that was only averted, be it said, by

the public spirit and generosity of the late Mr. Cassatt, president of the road. At another time the department of agriculture's new building was designed to be placed in the center of the Mall, though better sites adjoined it.

The Union station was finally placed on Capitol hill, about a quarter of a mile to one side of the capitol, and a little back of its transverse axis. Between the station and the capitol there is a broad, straight avenue, so that the visitor's first sight of the city is a clear and imposing view of the gray pile with its magnificent dome. The Capitol square reaches half way to the station, and two of the subsidiary buildings are erected along its boundary. The senate committee building is toward the station. The proposed site for the Lincoln memorial is beyond this building toward the station, and it is very obvious that, being thus near the station, it would not add in any way to the beauty or majesty of the capitol or the capitol group, would not in fact be a part of it, and would obstruct the view of the capitol and thus rather tend to detract from it.

On the other hand, it would be a truly magnificent decoration for the railroad station, as all admit, but sentiment is decidedly against using a great national memorial to such a man as Abraham Lincoln for any such purpose, nor is the station so unlovely as to need hiding in this fashion. A proposal to place the smaller Columbus monument at the station has, however, met with popular acquiescence.

Such is the situation. On the one hand is the station site, championed by Speaker Cannon, and on the other a site chosen by the famous Washington park commission, and which will unquestionably be approved by the "council of thirty," as it has been by practically every architect of note in the country. Here is the personnel of the council:

Architects—Cass Gilbert of New York, C. Grant La Farge of New York, S. B. P. Trowbridge of New York, John G. Howard of San Francisco, Glenn Brown of Washington, Thomas R. Kimball of Omaha, John L. Mureo of St. Louis, D. A. Burnham, director of the Chicago exposition; John M. Donaldson of Detroit, George B. Post of New York, Arnold W. Brunner, president of the New York Chapter of the American Institute; Robert S. Peabody, president of the Boston Society of Architects; Charles F. McKim, of McKim, Mead & White; William S. Eames of St. Louis, James Rush Marshall, president of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute; Adam Garfield of Cleveland, William B. Muddle of Chicago, Frank Miles Day of Philadelphia, and C. Howard Walker, editor of the Architectural Review.

Painters—John La Farge, F. D. Millet, E. H. Blashfield and Kenyon Cox, all of New York.

Sculptors—Daniel Chester French, Earl Bitter, Herbert Adams and H. A. MacNeil.

Landscape architect—Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.

### SHARP SHAFT FROM BERNHARDT

Great French Actress Had Little Sympathy with Record Breaking.

The story of Bernhardt's encounter with the author of "L'Escarpolette" recalls a little incident which took place in Mme. Bernhardt's apartment in New York city the last time she was in this country. The French play written by a young American woman of not very wide reputation had been included in the repertoire of the French actress, which fact rather rankled in the hearts of some of our leading dramatic authors, and the representative or friend of one of them called upon Mme. Bernhardt to remonstrate with her against appearing in "L'Escarpolette," requesting her to produce an American play by a well-known playwright—Clyde Fitch, for instance.

"And who is Clyde Fitch?" asked Mme. Bernhardt.

"He is a young American playwright who writes plays while you wait," explained the emissary.

"Then tell him to wait," snapped Mme. Bernhardt.

### Don't Give Up the Classics.

The time is not yet in sight when we can drop that culture which comes from first-hand contact with Greece and Rome and no college claiming to offer a liberal education should put itself in the attitude of discriminating against them.—New York Evening Post.

## NEGRO BOASTS OF FIENDISH CRIMES

Says He Murdered Miss Rosen—Planned the Deed While He Was in Prison.

Des Moines, Ia., March 1.—John Junken, the negro who confessed that on February 5 he murdered Clara Rosen at Ottumwa, was brought to Des Moines Sunday morning from the county jail at Albia. The slayer was locked up here for safekeeping, as feeling runs high in Ottumwa, the scene of five brutal murders of women by negroes.

Junken, in a confession here Sunday declared he had deliberately planned to commit the deed at Ottumwa while he was still an inmate of the Madison penitentiary, serving time for robbing and beating a woman. It was his boast that he would again "do the trick" if given a chance. He boasted of his ability to assault defenseless women. The information came in a letter from Albert Evans, a Missouri negro, who was a cellmate with Junken at Fort Madison.

"Junken is guilty of that crime," writes the negro Evans. "He planned it while still in the penitentiary, and when he left I knew it was his intention to pull off the stunt as soon as he had an opportunity."

Evans' statement is given more weight on account of the fact that Junken killed Miss Rosen just a few days after he had been liberated from Fort Madison prison. He was released January 13.

Junken plans to stand trial, and has made a request that Attorney Joe Brown, one of the best-known negro lawyers in the state, be sent to him for consultation.

"I was full of dope, I tell you—chuck full of it!" he moaned as he tossed about on his narrow bunk in the cage. He told the sheriff he had been chewing cocaine, but on the way to Des Moines he said he had been eating opium.

Albert Evans will be brought up from Missouri if necessary, and the letter introduced, together with his sworn statements.

Since his incarceration in the county jail here Junken has remained in his bunk, weeping almost all of the time. Nothing satisfactory as to what prompted him to murder Miss Rosen, who, he claims, he attacked with the sole purpose of robbery, could be gained from him.

Junken received his first big scare when the Ottumwa mob visited the Albia jail. The fear that he would be lynched so preyed upon him that he would not stay alone, and desired the sheriff or a guard to be constantly at his side.

The coming of the mob to Albia is responsible for Junken's confession. He began Friday to make his admission, and at that time implicated Weaver, another Ottumwa negro, in the affair, and sought to place all blame on him. But prior to this time he had confessed his guilt to another negro of the Albia jail.

### SLASHED THE WIDOW

He Courtied, and Then Ex-Fire Chief Used Razor on Himself.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 1.—With Mrs. Anna Baxter, a widow whom he had courted for several years, sitting on his lap in her home Sunday, William Gearhart, captain of Engine Company No. 27, former chief of the department, suddenly drew a razor from his pocket and slashed the woman across the throat. She called for help, and her son and daughter dragged her from Gearhart's arms and notified the police.

When the police arrived they found Gearhart lying on the floor, his throat cut and a big knife in his hand. The razor he had used on the woman was lying on the piano. Both victims were taken to a hospital, where it is said their recovery is doubtful. No cause is assigned for the deed.

### Gales Raging on Atlantic.

New York, March 1.—Incoming trans-Atlantic liners Sunday reported violent gales and heavy tumbling seas during the voyage. Among them were the Cunarder *Lucania*, the French liner *La Touraine*, and the Anchor line steamer *Caledonia*. While all sustained some damage about the decks, due to heavy boarding seas, nothing serious occurred. The *Caledonia* ran into a field of ice in the midst of which floated a huge iceberg, estimated to have been from 100 to 150 feet high. There was a perceptible drop in the temperature, while the steamer was near the berg.

### Negro Wounded Two.

Clarksdale, Miss., March 1.—Deputies J. C. Taylor and H. L. Talbert were shot Sunday night by Lee Banks, a desperate negro, whom they were attempting to arrest for wife beating. Taylor will die. Talbert received the second load of a double barreled shotgun in the hand. The negro escaped.

### Ninth Attempt Successful.

St. Louis, March 1.—The ninth attempt of Mrs. Elizabeth Lowery to end her life was successful Sunday. She drank poison because of despondency. In the last three years she drank poison six times, used a razor once and tried to hang herself twice.

### In Blizzard's Grasp.

Paris, March 1.—Snow has fallen in Paris almost continuously for the past 48 hours and a blizzard of unprecipitated proportions prevails throughout France. Many deaths are reported from exposure.

## BEST METHODS OF DEHORNING CATTLE

Clean, Sharp Meat Saw and Strong Rope the Only Equipment Needed—By Richard W. Hickman, V. M. D., Chief of Quarantine Division.



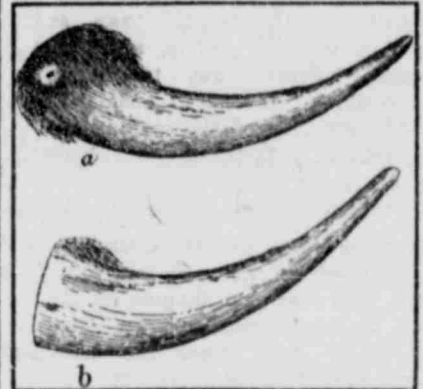
Dehorning with Saw, Cow's Head Snubbed to Stanchion Rail.

The dehorning of partly developed and adult cattle can be very satisfactorily performed without other apparatus or instruments than a good strong clothesline and a clean, sharp meat saw—or a miter saw with a rigid back—in the hands of a fairly good mechanic. The same simple means for controlling the animal is just as applicable when the dehorning knife is to be used as when the horns are to be removed with the saw. This consists in securing the head of the animal to the horizontal rail or stringpiece which holds the upper

part as well as the upper part of the animal's head, the turn of the rope around the muzzle may be omitted and the last lap of the rope carried around the stanchion rail to the front and to the hands of the assistant. The rope should pass each time over the neck of the animal to the stanchion rail so that the laps are between the horns, in order that the rope may not interfere with the work of the saw.

There are men in what are known as the milk districts adjacent to large cities, where large numbers of dairy cows abound, who go about from farm to farm dehorning animals in this manner, charging for their services in some instances as little as five cents per horn or ten cents per animal.

It is not usual to apply any preparation after the operation of dehorning to prevent bleeding, as the loss of blood is not sufficient, as a rule, to be of consequence. Care should be taken, however, to prevent substances from getting into the openings left after the horns are removed. The horn cores are elongations of the frontal bones of the skull, and are hollow. They communicate with the frontal sinuses, or air spaces, of the head; therefore foreign substances which would act as an irritant in these cavities are apt to set up an inflammation, resulting in the formation of pus or an abscess, which may prove quite serious. Fragments of horn detached in the process of dehorning would serve as such irritant and by



Horns Showing (a) Proper and (b) Improper Cutting.

ends of the stanchion boards. The animal is put in the stanchion in the usual manner; then one end of a heavy clothesline is passed around the upper part of the neck and tied in a knot that will not slip, otherwise it will choke the animal. The free end of the rope is now carried between the horns, through the stanchion to the front, up and over the horizontal stanchion rail, then down underneath the neck and up and over the top of the stanchion rail to an assistant, who should hold it firmly. Now release the stanchion, allowing the animal to withdraw its head, so that the horns are just inside of the stanchion rail or stringpiece; then, keeping the rope tight, pass it once around the muzzle, up and over the stanchion rail, and through to the front again to the hands of the assistant, who should stand three or four feet in front of the animal and hold the rope firmly, but prepared to release it when told to do so by the operator. The animal is now ready for the dehorning operation.

It is necessary that the rope be held by an assistant, as in the event of the animal struggling during the operation so as to throw itself off its feet, or if there appears to be danger of its choking, the rope may be slackened promptly at the word of the operator and the animal partly released. This, however, is rarely necessary, for as soon as the head is secured the operator should be ready, standing at the right shoulder of the



Head of Steer Showing Bad Appearance Caused by Improper Dehorning.

their presence in these cavities cause inflammation. This trouble, though, is of infrequent occurrence, but would appear more liable to happen when the dehorning instruments are used, on account of their tendency to crush, especially in the case of old animals, whereas the saw cuts clean. If proper care is taken, however, such an occurrence following dehorning may in almost every instance be avoided.

Occasionally animals after being dehorned and turned out of the stable will rub their heads against a dirt or gravel bank or the rough bark of a tree, and foreign material may thus get into the cavities, though usually the soreness of the parts is sufficient to prevent this.

If the animals are dehorned when flies are about, it is well to apply some pine tar with a view to keeping flies from the wounds. Some operators do this in nearly all cases, thinking that it facilitates healing. The dehorning operation should always, when possible, be performed in cool weather, and upon animals which have at least attained the age of two years.

Ashes Have Value.—Some people tell us to burn all the refuse left in the garden. This is all right provided you keep the ashes upon the soil. Do not let them blow away after the bonfire.

Book Farming.—A great deal of fun has been made of book farming, but people are beginning to recognize its value. The agricultural colleges and short courses have changed the general public estimate.

Good Germs.—All bacteria are not harmful. Although the majority of the ills affecting man and beast come from germs, this does not prove that there are not healthful germs as well.

Must Be Kept Dry.—Sheep may not need as warm a stable as some other classes of stock, but it is absolutely necessary that they should be protected from the dampness.

Makes Better Butter.—The cream should not be held long after it is ready to churn.



Head of Steer Showing Result of Proper Dehorning.

animal with his saw, and proceed to saw off first the right and then the left horn. The horns should be severed at a point from a quarter to a half-inch below where the skin joins the base of the horn, cutting from the back toward the front. Our illustration shows the animal and the operator in position for the dehorning operation by this method. It is a good plan before commencing the real work to experiment upon an animal in the matter of control by snubbing the head to the stanchion rail as described. If the stanchion rail is too wide to permit of properly securing the lower